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PATRIOTIC HOUSEKEEP

The Common Caus

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 524.*** [NON-PARTY.

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Notes and News.

General Botha's Thanks to South African Women.

When Cape Town welcomed General Botha on his return from his triumphant campaign, and his splendid services to this country were publicly acknowledged at one of the greatest public gatherings ever held in South Africa, General Botha took the opportunity of dwelling on the courage, fortitude, and the splendid heroism of the men who had made the campaign with him, in the face of almost insuperable difficulties, and then, after thanking them, spoke of the women's share of the war. "We had thousands of married men at the front for nine months and longer," General Botha said, as reported by *The Cape Times*, "and I have seen many of the letters from their women-folk urging them to keep on doing their duty at the front, while they remained on the farms and did the necessary work there. I can tell you that my heart very often went out in pity to these wives who remained behind on the farms, carrying on as best they could, with a few neighbours to help them. I am proud to think that South Africa has such women. . . . We can look with pride to the part played by the women of our country in this struggle."

A correspondent adds: "It will be remembered that at the time of the Convention, which led to the Union of South Africa, there was a story current that Botha favoured the inclusion of Woman's Suffrage in the new constitution, and that De Wet was violently opposed to it, threatening to retire if (as seemed probable) a majority should support it. As this was a threat to break up the Convention altogether, the point was conceded. The contrast in the position of the two men (Botha and De Wet) now and then is dramatic."

Was it an Oversight?

"Have your readers observed the abnormal enlightenment of the Government Registration authorities?" writes a voluntary official enumerator. "I had been instructing people to fill in their forms in accordance with strict law rather than with common sense, and to state that the children of the family and also the wife were 'dependents' of the husband unless he were *obviously* or, rather, *legally*, incapacitated. After reading the 'instructions' in several of the morning papers, I made inquiries at headquarters, and discovered that (*a*) 'If you are a married woman and your husband supports the home and children, you should, nevertheless, put down the same reply to Question 4 [How many children are dependent on you?] as your husband; (*b*) if you are a married man it is not intended that you should put down your wife amongst 'dependents.'

"This is a revolutionary interpretation of the law of husband and wife. Is the Government really waking up to the real facts of everyday life, or is it an oversight? Perhaps the authorities found it so difficult to reconcile 'law' and 'common sense' that for once they have let the balance drop on the 'common sense' side."

War and the Death Rate in Neutral Countries.

Statistics of extraordinary interest have just been published by Dr. L. Hersch, of Geneva. He shows that in some mysterious way war raises the death-rate in neighbouring neutral countries where not a shot has been fired. In 1870-71, for example, during the Franco-German war, there was a sudden rise of 57 per cent. in the mortality of Holland; of 50 per cent. in Belgium; and about 40 per cent. in Switzerland. In fact, the war of 1870 cost Switzerland alone nearly 20,000 lives! The direct causes of this mortality are not certainly known; probably they could be traced to unemployment, dearer food, anxiety, and epidemics, all consequent upon war in other countries. It is curious, too, that women and men appear to be almost equally affected. "It is a mistake," says Dr. Hersch, "to suppose that women are altogether exempt from the blood-tax of war, since it is clear that they bear their share indirectly; and this, the heavier share, falls almost equally upon both sexes." But if women die, killed by the war, in neutral countries, the children fare worse still; 46 per cent. of the increased death-rate in Belgium in 1870 was due to infant mortality; in Holland it rose to as much as 62 per cent. Dr. Hersch's figures also show that the second year of war is more deadly than the first in its effects upon neutral countries, especially among infants, who probably suffer from the lowered vitality of their mothers during the previous year.

"Dress and Saving."

A correspondence under this heading, now going on in the columns of *The Times*, throws a curious light on the manners and customs of women of expensive, if not of extravagant habits. The young girl guest, who is regarded by the hostess "as part of the decoration of her rooms," lays herself open to a remonstrance, if not a reproof, from the latter "if she appears more than two or three times in the same house in the same dress." If this is true, it is extraordinary that well-to-do women in war-time should lay themselves out in this way to procure custom for the dressmaker. A young and charming girl in a pretty frock is "decoration" enough for any room, and the pretty frock, if made of good material, does not lose its beauty after being put on three times. The fragile and extravagant "creations" which can only be worn once or twice are a national evil at all times, and, in war-time, represent a positively criminal waste of energy.

Gold Medal for Woman Doctor.

A correspondent points out that Miss Catherine Violet Turner is the first woman doctor to receive the London University M.D. Gold Medal, not the M.B. Gold Medal, as reported in our issue of August 6th. The latter has been already won several times by women.

PATRIOTIC HOUSEKEEPING.

So many inquiries have been received about the recent Patriotic Housekeeping Exhibition held in Liverpool that I have been asked to write a short account of it which may be useful to those wishing to organise something of the same sort in other towns.

When the urgent need for economy was first brought to the notice of the public a meeting was summoned by the Women's Industrial Council to consider the best means of helping to educate the community. An attractive leaflet was issued, emphasising in simple language the somewhat academic appeal of the Board of Trade for saving in the consumption of meat, and in addition containing practical suggestions for other forms of economy. Then the happy idea of an Exhibition struck Miss Leadley Brown, the Secretary, and was welcomed with enthusiasm by the Committee. A Sub-committee was appointed, consisting of representatives of the Public Health Department of the city, which had already issued appropriate leaflets, &c., the Women's Co-operative Guild, the British Women's Temperance Association, the Women Citizens' Association, the Vegetarian Society, the School of Cookery and Domestic Economy, and the University School of Social Science. As practically all those interested were active members of the N.U.W.S.S., it was unnecessary to invite representatives from that body. Much of the ease and speed with which the exhibition was organised was due to the composition of the committee. In less than five mintues, entire responsibility for three large and important sections had been undertaken by its members, *i.e.*, the Medical Officer of Health, the British Women's Temperance Association, and the Vegetarian Society, and special lectures and teachers were offered by the School of Cookery through its distinguished representative, Miss Fanny Calder.

Unfortunately, Miss Leadley Brown, who had fully intended giving up her whole time to the organisation, was called up for V.A.D. work. Much of the foundation work had, however, been done by her, and the committee were fortunate enough to secure Miss Evelyn Lamport, Chairman of the Bangor W.S.S., to carry it on, and what she may have lacked in local knowledge, she amply made up in her grasp of the whole question of food reform and her fertile store of practical and original ideas. It was decided to make no special appeal for funds, and this faith was fully justified, as with an entrance charge of only threepence (afternoon) and a penny (evening) £70 was taken at the door, and this, with the profits of the stalls and £20 donations, covered all the cost of the exhibition for ten days, and left a satisfactory balance to carry forward for further developments of the same kind in the autumn.

The Importance of Advertising.

Closely connected with the difficulty of expense was the problem how to advertise the exhibition sufficiently in the short time available. The methods used were as follows:—Fifty thousand handbills were printed and widely distributed, largely by house-to-house distribution, in some parts of the town by that invaluable body, the Women Citizens' Association, and partly through meetings and gatherings of women. Messrs. Coopers, a well-known and public-spirited firm of grocers whose establishment was close to the exhibition, printed at their own expense 30,000 more copies of the same bill, and distributed these to all their customers, both over the counter and by delivery, and this undoubtedly enabled us to reach the better-off sections of the community and that very important class, domestic servants, without whose co-operation all efforts at economy must fail. A lady artist, a member of the committee, designed most effective posters in purple and white, which were reproduced in large numbers and placarded over the city on sandwich-men during the exhibition and for a few days beforehand.

It was decided to hold a formal opening, and the Countess of Derby and other well-known speakers were asked to be present, and for the hour of the opening ceremony an entrance fee of 1s. was charged. The hall was packed, and this successful start attracted attention and widened the range of interest.

Carefully drawn up daily advertisements were inserted in the local press, and its representatives invited to a private view beforehand and to all lectures or special features. The kind interest shown by the press, and the unprecedented amount of space given added greatly to the success of the exhibition.

The place in which the exhibition was held deserves special mention; Liberty Buildings, formerly the old Blue Coat School, and now belonging to the University, one of the oldest and most interesting buildings in Liverpool, a beautiful three-sided Georgian building with a flagged court in the middle. It is used largely by the School of Architecture and for artists' studies, and the public are accustomed to connect its large exhibition hall with exhibitions of pictures and drawings of a Cubist and Futurist tendency that only the elect can fully appreciate. It certainly presented a curious contrast during our exhibition, with its brown walls hung with lurid posters about the deadly fly, the evils of drink, or the fate of the bottle-fed infant, and its deep recesses filled with everything to delight the heart of the housekeeper, and everywhere a pervading atmosphere of cooking!

In close proximity to the hall there were two rooms, capable each of holding about 100 people, one of which was used for lectures and the other for cookery demonstrations. There was also a small room, conveniently situated, which was used as the exhibition office.

A short description of the different sections may be of interest. The object of the section provided by the Medical Officer of Health, and presided over by the members of his staff, was to demonstrate the relation between the housekeeper and the municipal department on which so much of the well-being of the home depends. Models of demolished slums and new corporation dwellings were exhibited, and the scheme of infant welfare, with statistics of the improvement in infantile mortality and the effect of artificial feeding, were shown in a concrete and graphic way.

The Temperance section was equally effective with its concrete statistics and object lessons on the effect of drink on the home life of the nation. Three local schools for mothers occupied and attracted much attention from mothers of all classes in the community, with their attractive exhibits of a simple hygienic nursery, model garments, sanitary toys, &c. The Vegetarian Society corner always attracted an interested crowd, especially as Cookery demonstrations with almost no apparatus on a primus oil stove were almost incessant. The local press made amusing allusion to the fact that on one occasion fifty or sixty well-dressed ladies were discovered in the act of testing what is called "the patriotic sausage," in other words, a sausage guiltless of pork.

In view of limited space and time, it was decided that no profit-making organisation would be asked to exhibit, but in the circumstances an exception was made in the case of three vegetarian firms. One of these, with a local manufactory, occupied a conspicuous place and gave £6 6s. for the privilege. A printed list of all retail firms in the city stocking these vegetable products was supplied to each visitor.

Local firms were also invited to send selections of labour-saving devices, and though no sales were permitted, these were demonstrated by voluntary workers in charge of this section, and orders were taken and passed on to the respective firms.

Fireless Cookery.

Perhaps the section which aroused more interest than any other was that devoted to hay-box cookery and demonstrations. The services of a representative of the London Food Reform Fund were kindly given free of charge. This lady, with local helpers, was kept incessantly at work, and much enthusiasm for this economical form of cookery was awakened. Men, too, found their way in large numbers, and I think it is safe to say that in many homes in Liverpool of all dimensions this experiment will be tried. Leaflets published by the Food Reform Fund were sold, and on an adjoining table cheap earthenware casseroles and other fireproof leadless glazed dishes most suitable for the hay-box were sold.

At the last moment another feature which proved very popular with both men and women was evolved by our resourceful organiser—a section in home-made shoe repairing. A practical workman who had for years taught boys and girls at the Victoria Settlement Vacation School was engaged for the whole period to give demonstrations in cobbling, home-made slippers for children and others (very suitable in a large size for wounded soldiers), home-made soles, the use of copal varnish, &c. A practical little leaflet was drawn up and distributed free.

Another little section which created some amusement but a good deal of serious interest was one devoted to the "Back Garden Hen." Alluring posters and a short lecture invited small householders to consider how a few hens could be made to pay the rates, and help to eke out our food supplies in war-time.

To prevent the exhibition from being too entirely practical and domestic, some space was allotted to the Home Service Corps (a branch of the Women Citizens' Association) with information about the Board of Trade Appeal to women who are free to offer national service, and last but not least important

was a large and very carefully selected bookstall. Its success is shown by the fact that over £30 worth of literature was sold in eight days, nearly all in the shape of inexpensive leaflets bearing on war-time cookery or matters of household interest. Adjoining this, a table was arranged with the free leaflets issued by the Parliamentary Savings Committee and attractive posters exhibited with information about the War Loan and its possibilities for small householders.

In addition to the exhibits, lectures bearing on the various aspects of household economy in war-time were arranged. The committee were fortunate enough to secure Miss Petty, popularly known as the Pudding Lady, and now lecturer for the National Food Reform Association, for the first two days. Miss Petty attracted large crowds of women of all classes both afternoon and evening. Professor Gonner, Professor of Economics in Liverpool University, gave two consecutive lectures on Spending and Saving in War-time to large audiences of educated women. The demand for teaching on the principles underlying economy in war-time was so great that a third lecture had to be arranged, and short free popular lectures of this sort in the evening as well as in the afternoon would without doubt have been successful.

In addition to the economic lectures, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health gave a very useful address on the Health of the City in War-time, and quarter-of-an-hour talks on such subjects as Temperance, Flies, and Food Reform were given from time to time, and on the last evening on "The Patriotic Householder and National Registration," when an appeal for voluntary help was made on behalf of the Town Clerk. A fee of 6d. was charged for some of the lectures.

Patriotic Servants.

Perhaps the most interesting evening in connection with the exhibition was that on which "all patriotic servants" were invited. The programme was specially arranged for their benefit, and an appeal made in the Press to mistresses to set them free to come. The result was a crowded attendance. An inspiring half-hour address was given by Mrs. Allan Bright in the lecture room, which was packed with maids, on "Patriotic Housekeeping and Domestic Servants." Special opportunities of attending were also provided for such organisations as the S.S.F.A., the Women Citizens' Association, and the League of Honour.

It only remains to describe the scheme of the instruction in cookery, the success of which was largely due to the expert knowledge of our organiser. Four evening demonstrations were arranged at the Liverpool School of Cookery of a good variety of vegetarian dishes, carefully chosen and tested to give a properly balanced diet. The recipes at these were printed and given to all who attended. At the exhibition itself, every day a series of varied lessons was given free, including economical meat dishes by a practical teacher who has a wide knowledge of conditions of small middle-class households, as well as of the homes of industrial wage-earners. During these classes, visitors were shown the merits of the New Perfection Oil Stove, which is convenient, economical, and easily managed, and must be invaluable for country cottages, where there is no gas.

For All Classes of the Community.

We were constantly asked when congratulated on the success of the exhibition, "but do you get the right class of people?" Our answer was that this is a campaign among all classes of the community. What, perhaps, gratified us more than anything else was to see women of all classes drawn together by the great interests which all women have in common, the home and all that concerns its welfare, and the desire to serve the country in its time of need by the strictest economy.

In connection with the exhibition, a most successful campaign of open-air meetings in the poorest parts of the town was arranged by the Women Citizens' Association under the protection of a banner bearing the words "Patriotic Housekeeping," with Mrs. Cooper, N.U.W.S.S. organiser, and Miss Chubb as chief speakers, and further developments in this direction, including open-air cookery demonstrations, will take place in the early autumn. But it is the prosperous and rich, the servant-keeping class, not those who are at all times close to the poverty line, that must practise self-denial and economy to-day, and it speaks well for the patriotism and open-mindedness of the women of Liverpool of all classes that they were not ashamed to come, sometimes over and over again, sometimes accompanied by humbler friends, sometimes with their own maids, on the quest for ideas.

Elizabeth Macadam.

Note.—Copies of all leaflets, handbills, &c., used in the exhibition can be had, post free, for 1s., on application to the Secretary, Women's Industrial Council, 25, Colquilt Street, Liverpool.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC SERVICE FUND.

The Committee of the Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund are anxious to bring to the notice of the readers of The Common Cause the work that has been accomplished by the Fund, and the imminent danger it is in of having to cease its activities in consequence of want of increased financial support. The fund has, since January, been paying the salaries of workers who had lost their incomes through the war, and lending them to organisations which are dealing with war needs. In spite of the increased demand for women's labour, the age of the majority of the applicants prevents their entering a fresh profession requiring specialised training, and considerably increases their difficulties in obtaining posts.

It is obvious that a professional woman cannot be adequately helped by doles, and that it is only by giving her work paid for at the market rates, and with due regard to her standard of living, that a solution of the difficulty, consistent with the preservation of her self-respect and efficiency as a worker, can be obtained.

Two of the women we have helped were living in such a state of starvation before they applied to us that after commencing work they broke down, and one had to be sent to a hospital, the other to a nursing home to recover. Another writes: "It was your Society only that took up my case earnestly, and at once, and secured me employment at my lowest time." In another case an applicant had been unable to present herself for an interview in order to obtain a suitable post, on account of want of means to pay her fare to a London suburb; and it was only through an introduction from the office of the Fund that she obtained a night's lodging.

The most satisfactory feature of this form of relief is that instead of pauperising the recipients it renders them more fitted and better able to obtain paid employment in the open market. This is proved by twelve out of the twenty-nine persons assisted having found other work.

At present seventeen women are dependent on the Fund for maintenance, and though the Committee are making every effort to find them permanent employment, this will hardly be possible in all cases during the next few weeks, especially as fresh applications are still coming in. Meanwhile, the expenditure is at the rate of £30 to £35 per week, and as there is only £53 in hand out of the £641 already subscribed, unless £150 is immediately forthcoming these professional women will be reduced to destitution.

Donations may be paid to the Active Service Fund for the Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund Account, or direct to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Cary Schuster, 50, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

THRIFT NOTES.—III.

Vegetable and egg dishes may be served before meat, so that the consumption of meat per head is reduced. The following are one or two simple dishes suitable for lunch:—

Roman Rice.—4 oz. rice, 2 oz. butter, 1 oz. grated cheese, 1 onion, peppercorns, cloves, 3 ripe tomatoes, and a little stock, salt, and cayenne pepper.

Fry the onions, tomatoes, peppercorns, and cloves in butter until a nice brown, add the stock, and boil for ten minutes. Boil the rice until soft, put into a dish, and strain tomato stock over top, and bake in a moderate oven.

Cucumber and Buttered Egg.—Stew a peeled cucumber in gravy very slowly for about an hour, cut into lengths about 1½ inches, scrape out the centres, place on small rounds of toast, fill with buttered egg, and pour round some good brown gravy.

Cheese Cauliflower.—Boil a cauliflower carefully, lay in a flat fire-proof dish, sprinkle well with grated cheese, cover with white sauce, sprinkle again with grated cheese, salt, and pepper, place in oven until a nice golden colour. Serve very hot.

Egg Cutlets.—1 oz. macaroni, boiled and cut into short lengths, 1 oz. grated cheese, chopped parsley, 1 hard-boiled egg, and the yolk of a raw one, salt, pepper. Mix and pour into the shape of cutlets, egg and bread crumb, fry in boiling fat. Insert small piece of uncooked macaroni into each cutlet to represent a bone. Serve with fried parsley. Sufficient for four people.

Vegetable marrows may be cooked in the same way as the cheese cauliflowers. Cauliflowers boiled, and served with a curried sauce poured over them are very good. Poached eggs, neatly trimmed, may be served with tomato sauce, or with a good brown gravy poured round them. The secret of a good gravy is to fry very brown the vegetables that are used to make it. Baked eggs, and eggs served in a flat fire-proof dish, with a cheese sauce, are good lunch dishes. Simple hors d'œuvres reduce the consumption of meat, and are generally liked.

Sliced tomatoes or cucumber in oil and vinegar, or cold potatoes sliced in a mayonnaise sauce, served with brown bread and butter, are inexpensive and easy to prepare.

Mrs. Owen Powell.

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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

Women and Wages.

In the efforts that Suffragists have consistently made to secure "equal wages for equal work" for women compared with men, people usually see only the natural determination to stand up for one's sex, with which the suffrage movement is credited. But there is another side to it, which deserves to be particularly considered at the present time, when so much of what is ordinarily considered men's work has perforce been entrusted to women. By adhering to this principle, women give up the most potent weapon which they possess as women against men. If women are trying to force their way into an industry which is barred to them, their capacity for living on less than men require is their great asset. In all skilled trades they could undersell men, and yet live fairly comfortably. This is the great danger that has always been present to the trade unionists, and which is at the back of their reluctance to allow women to acquire the skill they themselves possess.

Now it is evident that in many directions these artificial defences are breaking down. It began before the war. Women were employed in one manufacture, then in another. They had become doctors, dispensers, clerks, secretaries. Now it is hard to say where they are *not*. Before the war is over, in all countries of Europe they will have made their way into many industries, and unless their fellow workmen treat them with generosity, they will be driven into competition instead of co-operation. A short time ago a large employer of labour was heard to say: "If these women did not insist on equal wages for piece work, I should employ a great number of them. As it is, I shall avoid it as long as I can, as their coming would upset all my other women workers, who are quite satisfied at present."

The women he was speaking of were some who had sought, from patriotic motives, to replace men who wished to enlist, and who naturally did not think it fair to lower the rate at which those men had been paid.

If workmen are wise, they will see to it that working women are companions, not competitors. They will welcome them into their trade unions, and make their cause their own. Otherwise those employers who are naturally always trying to get work done as cheaply as possible will step in and profit by the lower-priced labour.

In this, men and women have indeed a common cause, if they will only see it. It is not to the interest of the wives and mothers that the wages of the husbands and fathers should be depressed. It is not to the interest of the men that a class of people willing to undercut their earning value should be created. It will be best for both if both will maintain the equal pay for equal work standard. But women cannot do it, unless the men will give them whole-hearted and generous support.

MAUD SELBORNE.

SORE PLACES IN EUROPE.

VII.—Bulgarian Dobrudja.

Problems of War and Peace are discussed in THE COMMON CAUSE *in a series of articles by well-known writers. Contributors are left free to express their own opinions, which must not be assumed to represent the official views of the N.U.W.S.S.*

Most people now agree that grievously as the Treaty of Bucharest sinned against justice, it was an even greater mistake from the standpoint of ordinary political prudence. The very parties whom it was supposed to benefit have learned from subsequent events that nothing durable can be reared on such foundations. A large share of the responsibility for the present European crisis must fall on the shortsighted victors of 1913, who preferred temporary success to a lasting settlement. Neither has their nefarious work yet exhausted all its effects. By accentuating local feuds it has rendered the Balkan countries indifferent to the larger issues, and prevented most of them from playing their part in the conflict which they indirectly precipitated. The paralysing influence of that ill-starred compact is best illustrated by the relations between Roumania and Bulgaria at this hour, and the problem of Dobrudja may be taken as a sample of the causes that vitiate the normal development of Balkan affairs.

Until two years ago Bulgarians and Roumanians lived on terms of cordial friendship. There was nothing to divide them, while on many vital points their interests were identical. In 1878 the Congress of Berlin had ceded to Roumania the northern part of Dobrudja in compensation for her loss of Bessarabia. A considerable portion of the population in the latter province were Bulgarians, which was also true of the inhabitants of the new territories, to say nothing of the fact that, geographically, Dobrudja forms part of Bulgaria, and, in the past, had always belonged to her. As, on the other hand, Roumania had participated in the liberation of Bulgaria, and the new arrangement spared Bulgarians the doubtful privilege of having powerful neighbours, they did not allow Roumanian Dobrudja to become an object of irredentist aspirations. Disagreements occasionally occurred between the two countries, but it was never seriously alleged on the Roumanian side that Bulgaria entertained any propaganda for the annexation of those territories.

Towards the end of 1912, when the Bulgarian army was fighting against Turkey, the Roumanian Government unexpectedly raised claims for a rectification of her Bulgarian frontier, under the pretext that the existing line was strategically indefensible. After prolonged and fruitless negotiations, the entire question was referred for settlement to the Great Powers, whose decision was formulated in a protocol, signed at Petrograd early in 1913. According to this award, which was ratified by both parties, Roumania obtained the town of Silistria, and various other territorial advantages. It was understood at the time that the Conference of Petrograd pronounced in favour of Roumania mainly because everybody then expected to see Bulgaria doubled as a result of her victory over Turkey.

Such was the situation as regards Bulgaria and Roumania when the war among the Balkan Allies broke out in the summer of 1913. What subsequently followed is within the memory of all, and can be told in very few words. All the battles were fought in Macedonia, but the war was lost and won elsewhere. While the issue was trembling in the balance the Roumanian troops invaded northern Bulgaria, and, without encountering any resistance or firing a shot, reached the very outskirts of the Bulgarian capital. As the Roumanian example had been immediately followed by a Turkish aggression, Bulgaria found herself surrounded on all sides by enemies, and had no choice left except to plead for peace.

Having played a decisive, albeit a bloodless, part in the war, it was only natural that Roumania should exercise a preponderant influence over the Conference of Bucharest, which elaborated the terms of peace. She demanded, and easily secured, as her share of the booty the greater part of what was known as Bulgarian Dobrudja, a territory covering some 6,000 square miles, with a population of 250,000. More than half of the inhabitants were Bulgarians, the remainder belonging to the Turkish nationality. According to the Roumanian census itself, the Roumanians only numbered some 8,000, including the freshly-imported Roumanian officials.

This arbitrary annexation of alien populations was bad enough, but what followed made things infinitely worse. The inhabitants were deprived of the political rights which they had enjoyed during the preceding 35 years. If this action of the Roumanian authorities may be justified as a measure of ordin precaution, no such excuse can be pleaded in defence of treatment reserved for the Bulgarian churches and schools. their religious and educational establishments, which we tolerated by the Turks, have now been closed, the inhabitan being thus forced to pray and to educate their children in foreign language. Not content with these drastic reforms, the Roumanian Government went a step further and attacked the very rights of property. Under the pretext of consolidating title-deeds which the Bulgarian law had made absolute some 30 years earlier, the Roumanian legislator has levied on most landed properties a ransom, representing one-third of their value in kind or money. A shorter way of describing such a measure would be to call it confiscation pure and simple.

To pretend that this policy, which aims at suppressing a whole nationality, does not carry the seed of future troubles would be to ignore the most elementary instincts of human nature. Its victims are bound to be dissatisfied with their new lot, and can be kept in submission only by forcible methods. But coercion is no cure against discontent bred in injustice; it merely helps to drive it under ground and invests it with a revolutionary character. Unless a change speedily supervenes, the Macedonian drama may be expected to repeat itself, on a smaller scale, in the region of which we are speaking. Such a movement will find sympathisers and help across the frontier, and will, sooner or later, poison relations between Roumania and Bulgaria.

As it is, the thorny problem of Dobrudja has already done incalculable harm both to Roumania and Bulgaria, and has hitherto deprived the Quadruple Entente of their valuable co-operation. As regards the present European crisis, Bulgarian and Roumanian interests point in the same direction, and the sympathies of the two peoples accompany the same cause. But strong as those sympathies are, the estrangement produced by the Treaty of Bucharest has proved even a more potent factor, and continues to paralyse their national energies. Precious opportunities have been missed by Roumania to strike a blow for the liberation of her unredeemed children in Transylvania and Bukovina, because she apprehended a Bulgarian attack on her flanks. Bulgaria, in her turn, remains inert because the retention by Roumania of purely Bulgarian districts is taken as a proof of ill-will in that quarter. What divides them may be insignificant as compared with what they stand to gain by their joint intervention against the common enemy, but it involves a principle of justice and fair dealing between nations. If the Balkan countries are to play their parts in the great European drama which is now being enacted, a reparation must first be made for certain wrongs that block the path towards mutual understanding. No one could more fittingly undertake the task of conciliators than those who at this hour are fighting in defence of international equity and preparing the future triumph of oppressed nationalities.

M.

PEASANT WOMEN AND THE FOOD SUPPLY.

"At one of its last meetings," says *Jus Suffragii*, "the Institute of Agriculture in France paid a special tribute to the splendid efforts of peasant women, who have shown just as many remarkable administrative qualities in large as in small matters of agricultural work. . . . All seasons found them at work—ready for all emergencies. Nothing frightened them."

On some occasions the work of women in producing our Allies' food supply is actually being carried on under fire. An account in *The Daily Chronicle* tells how in Belgium the other day, "the shells of our batteries, answered by the enemy's guns, came with their long shouts of murder across the heads of peasant women, who were gleaning with bent backs"; while a contributor to *The Times* gives the following picture of village life near the front: "We walked down a little street where I was told the Germans were now directing most of their shells. They were, fortunately, napping while we walked through. Suddenly, we turned into a gateway, and there in the middle of this wreck of a village was a farmyard, with chickens clucking, a horse tied to the wall, and three cows standing placidly chewing their cud. On a stool by one of the cows, making its milk hiss down into the tin-pail, sat an aged woman. There she sat, with shells sailing to and fro over her head, with the 'départs' booming and the 'arrivés' bursting. We left the old lady surrounded by what she evidently considered all the comforts of home."

...tes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.
...Secretaries:
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... EDITH PALLISER (Literature).
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Secretary:
MISS GERALDINE COOKE.
...ss: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic. & 4674 Vic.

OBITUARY.

We deeply regret to record the death of Captain William Edmund Godfrey Atkinson, the brother of Miss Evelyn Atkinson, Honorary Secretary of the N.U.W.S.S. Captain Atkinson, who had lectured in agriculture at Reading University, enlisted on the outbreak of war, and left for the Dardanelles last May. He was there attached to the 4th Worcester Regiment.

LOST LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE N.U.

In view of the fact that several letters containing Cheques and Postal Orders have lately failed to reach us, we shall be glad if any contributors who have not received an acknowledgment will communicate at once with the Hon. Treasurer, at 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. In order to ensure safe delivery all letters containing money should be registered, and all cheques and postal orders should be crossed.

War Loan Scrip and Vouchers.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	5	5	0
Miss Evelyn M. L. Atkinson...		10	0
Anonymous	1	10	0
Mrs. Auerbach	100	0	0
	£107	5	0

Active Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	6,791	5	1
Mrs. Ruffell		1	0
Mrs. Blackstone		10	0
Mrs. Churchill	1	1	0
Miss Gertrude E. Moseley ...		10	0
Mrs. J. A. Hardcastle	1	1	0
Mrs. Frere	2	0	0
Mrs. Carl Flügel	5	0	0
Miss F. M. Harvey	2	0	0
Mrs. Jevons	1	1	0
Miss L. T. Rowland	2	2	0
Mrs. George Sim	1	0	0
Mrs. E. T. Crook	1	0	0
Mrs. Gough		5	0
Mrs. L. L. Morse	2	2	0
Miss Gertrude E. Harre ...	1	0	0
Miss Beryl D. Blackman ...		5	0
Miss J. Isabel Maynard ...		5	0
Deaconess Kate	1	0	0
Mrs. Walford Common... ...	10	0	0
Misses M. C. and L. Sharpe ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Freeston		10	0
Miss B. A. Clough	20	0	0
Miss L. C. Jones	1	1	0
Mrs. Herbert Parke	2	2	0
Mrs. Hartland	1	1	0
Miss C. M. Linnell	1	0	0
Mrs. Hartree	1	1	0
Mr. William Harbutt	1	1	0
Miss E. R. Saunders	5	0	0
Mrs. Corbett Ashby	1	1	0
Miss E. Hope Tennant	5	0	0
Mrs. Cubitt Sayers	2	0	0
Mrs. Long		2	6
N. B.		2	6
Dr. Helen Sexton	1	1	0
Mrs. Norman MacLehose ...	3	3	0
Miss D. M. Revell		2	0
Miss Agnes McD. Teacher ...	5	0	0
Barnstaple W.S.S.	1	0	0
Miss Constance Newton ...		5	0
West Riding Federation ...	12	0	0
Mrs. Samson		5	3
Miss E. Blanche Gordon ...	5	0	0
Mrs. J. C. Pearson	1	1	0
Miss Constance B. Thresher ...	1	1	0
Mrs. E. Tolmé	2	0	0
Miss M. M. Gough		10	0
Received for the Scottish Women's Hospitals	28	3	6
	£6,926	1	10

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	51,307	15	4½
Thos. Kirkhope, Esq.		10	0
*Per Mrs. Syme, further towards "Balfron" Bed, from post-card sellers		9	6
Mrs. Hanny	5	0	0
The Misses Macdonald ...	1	1	0
J. Hare, Esq.	5	5	0
*Alex. Cupples, Esq.	1	0	0
Anon		1	0
Preston W.S.S., per Mrs. Todd, B.A., Hon. Sec., to name "Proud Preston" Bed (Royaumont)	25	0	0
Mrs. Amies		10	0
Miss L. H. Perks		2	0
*Per Miss Clough, Pres. Keighley W.S.S.: Mrs. Spencer (£1 1s.) (Serbia), Mrs. Eustace Illingworth (£1), Mrs. Wright (10s.) (General Fund)	2	11	0
*Per Miss Graham, Hon. Sec., "Scottish Matrons" Bed (Serbia, 2nd six months) ...	25	0	0
"Jean"	1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Wood (£2 2s. Serbia, £1 1s. France) ...	3	3	0
*Per Mrs. Walpole, Tasmania (3rd donation—total £110) ...	40	0	0
Robt. Callan, Esq.	1	0	0
Allan Kirkwood, Esq.	1	0	0
Miss M. Anderson		10	0
Miss M. M. Smith...		2	6
Alex. Ross, Esq.		10	0
Miss N. Carswell (Royaumont and Serbia)		7	0
Mrs. McKerrow	20	0	0
Miss Dunn	1	0	0
J. M. C.	10	0	0
Mrs. Cargill	25	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. R. M. King (Serbia)	2	2	0
*Percy Stewart, Esq.	10	0	0
*Per Mrs. Gunn, per Lady Rae, to name "Wick" Bed (France and Serbia) (£50) (see supplementary list) ...	72	10	2
Miss E. Morgan	2	0	0
A. A. Hurry, Esq....	1	1	0
Miss F. Macleod		10	0
*Mrs. W. G. Anderson	50	0	0
Mrs. Thos. Taylor...	1	0	0
Mrs. John Lang	1	1	0
Robt. Martin, Esq.	5	5	0
Mrs. H. S. Young	2	0	0
*Per Miss F. E. F. Walrond, Hon. Sec. and Treas. Gloucester W.S.S. (for dressings and pyjamas for wounded at Royaumont or Serbia)	8	15	0
Per Miss E. W. Menzies, Selma House, School, Falkirk (Children gave up motor for picnic and subscription from Miss Menzies) (Serbia)	2	2	0
Misses M. and J. Macnab ...	2	0	0
Miss N. Ballard (Serbia) ...		10	0
Mrs. C. Workman...	1	1	0
Miss Marples	10	0	0
Miss J. Ainslie	2	0	0
Miss Jeffrey, Sheffield (Salary returned as donation to Hospital, Abbaye de Royaumont), per Mrs. Laurie ...	5	0	0
M. A.	10	0	0
Mrs. Cameron	2	2	0
Per Mrs. Dymond, Hereford, for "Kidderminster" Bed (Serbia), from Drawing-room Meeting at Mrs. Anton's, The Gables	25	0	0
Miss M. Blackwood		10	0
*Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Fed., Banbury Branch, per Mrs. Berney and Mrs. N. C. Penrose, Hon. Sec., to name "Banbury" Bed:—Lady Willoughby de Broke (£1 1s.), Miss Hartley (£5), Mrs. J. P. Gillett and Miss M. Gillett (£5 2s.), Miss Dunnell (£1), Mrs. Joseph Gillett (£1), Mrs. Braithwaite (£1), Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mawle (£1), Dr. and Mrs. Penrose (£5), Mrs. Hodgkins (10s.), Miss Barne (10s.), Mrs. Hewison (10s.), Mrs. Adkins (10s.), Miss Harlock (5s.), previously acknowledged (£2 15s. 6d.) (Total, £25 3s. 6d.)	22	8	0
Mrs. McLelland, to name "Lurland, Kilmacolm" (£25) (Royaumont), per Mrs. R. L. Barr, Erodine, £5 for "Washing Bill" (Royaumont) ...	30	0	0
Miss Jane Smith (10s. France, 10s. Serbia)	1	0	0
H. S. N. P.	2	0	0
Mrs. Ralph Walker	5	0	0
A Friend		5	0
*Alex. Cupples	1	0	0
Mrs. K. W. Crombie	1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. McCalman ...	5	0	0
Mrs. and Miss Gillespie ...		10	0
Per Miss E. Alison, Hon. Treas., Perth W.S.S.—Miss Robertson (5s.), Anon. (5s.)		10	0
Mr. W. Y. McDonald	5	0	0
T. G. Brownlie, Esq.	3	3	0
*Per Mrs. Blair—Mrs. MacEwan (10s.), Lieut. R. B. Kerr (10s.), addition to "Mak Merry" bed	1	0	0
*Per Miss H. Hawley—Collected by Frank Underhill (aged 7) for "Roxburghe Hotel and Charlotte Sq." Bed, additional	1	8	0
*Oxford Women's Students Suffrage Society, per Miss Deneke, Hon. Sec., Lady Margaret Hall, for "Oxford Women's History Tutors" Bed (Royaumont): Miss Cecilia M. Ady, S.H.C., Miss Christine M. E. Burrows, L.M.H. and St. Hildas Hall, Miss Ruth Butler, O.H.S., Miss Violet Butler, O.H.S., Miss Margaret Hayes-Robinson, S.H.H. and S.C., Miss Evelyn Jamieson, S.C, and L.M.H., Miss Beatrice A. Lees, L.M.H. and S.C., Miss Ada E. Levett, L.M.H. and S.H.H., Miss Eleanor C. Lodge, L.M.H.	25	0	0
Per Miss O'Shea, Treas., Surrey, Sussex and Hants Fed.:—			
*Per Miss M. E. Sayer, Hon. Treas., Eastbourne W.S.S., Collected in Eastbourne on Flag Day, for S.W.H. (France and Serbia)	215	10	8
Per Dr. Ivens, per Mrs. McGregor, Sec., W.I.S.L., from Church League for Women's Suffrage (France)...	11	5	0
Miss A. M. A. Reid		5	0
Mrs. M. Crockett (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Miss J. Maclagan (from sale of paper dolls)		10	0
Anon., for "Madge Neill Fraser Memorial"	50	0	0
*Per Miss Forrester, Hon. Treas., Ascot Soc., East Berks N.U.W.S.S., add. to "Ascot W.S.S." Bed (already acknowledged, £41 13s. 3d.) ...	8	6	9
H. G. S.	3	0	0
Mrs. W. D. Lyell	5	0	0
Mr. Kennedy	2	10	0
Mrs. E. Leiper	1	0	0
Mrs. Middleton	2	0	0
Miss Elinor H. Leresche ...		2	6
Miss McGarth	1	0	0
Two Leeds Workgirls—per Mrs. Foster		3	0
Mrs. Wm. Herbert	1	0	0
Mrs. Cooper (Serbia)		5	0
*Haslemere and District W.S.S.—per Miss E. A. Jones, Hon. Treas., to name "Haslemere and Hindhead" Bed	25	0	0
L. J. H.	2	0	0
Miss M. Barbour	1	0	0
Miss M. Hutchison	1	0	0
A. M. (Troyes)		2	6
Lady Lockhart (France) ...	1	0	0
*Office Staff Leith, Hull, and Hamburg Steam Pkt. Co., Ltd.—per Peter Reid, Esq....	3	6	0
Miss Elizabeth A. Cook ...	1	1	0
Further instalment of proceeds from Serbian Flag Days held in Scotland ...3,238	0	0	
	£55,383	7	11½

* Denotes additional donation.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Balfron" (France or Serbia) ...	Proceeds of Play by Junior Guild, Balfron, per Mrs. Syme, The Manse.
"Robertson" (Serbia)	Collected by Miss L. J. Robertson, Claremont, South Lauder Road, Edinburgh, from "Robertsons."
"Sheffield Citizens" (2 Beds) (Serbia)	Per Miss Jarvis, Hon. Sec., 70, Harcourt Road, Sheffield—Sheffield Women's Effort for Serbia.
"St. Margaret's School, Broughty Ferry (2 Beds) (Royaumont):— 1 "Dundee" (Troyes) 1 "Dundee" (Serbia)	Per Miss E. A. Macintyre, Hon. Treas., Dundee W.S.S., Vine Bank, Broughty Ferry.
"Brighton & Hove" (2 Beds) (Serbia)	Surrey, Sussex, and Hants. Fed., per Miss Helen Wright, per Miss O'Shea, Hon. Treas., The Cottage, Cosham, Hants.
"Dr. Elizabeth Ross" (Serbia)	Per Mrs. E. Osburne, Vice-President, Lyceum Club, Melbourne, Australia.
"Church League for Women's Suffrage, Liverpool" (omitted from list of January 9th)	C.L.W.S. Liverpool and Bootle Branches, per Mrs. Wallace, Hon. Sec., 13, Princes Park Mansions, Liverpool.
"Bath" (Serbia) (omitted from previous list)	Bath W.S.S., per Miss Lawson, Hon. Sec., Centre Park, Bristol.
"Proud Preston" (Royaumont)	Preston W.S.S., per Mrs. Todd, B.A., Hon. Sec., Farington Lodge, Preston.
"Scottish Matrons" (Serbia) (2nd six months)	Per Miss Graham, Hon. Sec., 15, Alva Street, Edinburgh.
"Wick" (Serbia)	Per Lady Rae, Langhills, Wick, per Mrs. Gunn.
"Kidderminster" (Serbia)	Per Mrs. Dymond, Hampton Grange, Hereford, from Drawing-room Meeting at Mrs. Anton's, The Gables.
"Banbury"	Per Miss Berney, Hon. Treas., Oxon., Berks, and Bucks Fed., per Mrs. N. C. Penrose, Hon. Sec., Banbury Branch.
"Lurland, Kilmacolm" (Royaumont)...	Mrs. McLelland, Lurland, Kilmacolm.
"Oxford Women's History Tutors" (Royaumont)	Per Miss Deneke, Hon. Sec., Oxford Women's Student's Society.
"Haslemere and Hindhead"	Haslemere and District W.S.S., per Miss E. A. Jones, Hon. Treas., Longdeon Copse, Haslemere, Surrey.
"Ecosse," "Ypres," "Nideau," "Hirondelle"—4 Beds (Royaumont)	Geo. Heyworth, Esq., Fremont, West Derby, Liverpool.

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all friends who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully receive further contributions to carry on the work. Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, or to the Treasurer, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. For the London Units for France and Serbia to the Lady Cowdray, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W., and for the Welsh Unit to Miss Howell, 13, Park Place, Cardiff.

DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE.
RED WHITE & BLUE
For Breakfast & after Dinner.
In making, use **LESS QUANTITY**, it being so much stronger than **ORDINARY** COFFEE.

Scottish Serbian Flag Day Fund.*

Aberdeen (£854 5s. 7d.), Alva (£29 5s.), Auchterarder and Aberuthven (£24 6s. 3d.), Ayr and district, including the following subscriptions—the Misses Clark £10, Sir Charles Craufurd £10 (£408 10s. 9d.), Airdrie and district (£113 1s. 8d.), Anstruther, Easter and Wester (£15 9s. 11d.), Alyth (£22 18s. 1d.), Arrochar, Tarbet, and Ardlui (£15 17s. 6d.), Alexandria and Renton (£39 17s. 6d.), Ancrum (£5 15s. 6d.), Armadale (£8 6s. 3d.), Ardrossan (£62 13s. 4d.), Advie (£5 15s).

Buckhaven (£17 16s. 3d.), Bowling, Old Kilpatrick, and Milton (£19 4s.), Barrhead, Gateside, Hurlet, and Nitshill (£28 16s.), Bearsden (£51 3s. 3d.), Bothwell and district (£140 8s. 6d.), Bonnyrigg, Boswell, and district (£26 2s. 11d.), Brora (£10).

Cupar-Fife and district (£244 11s. 9d.), Crail and Kinsbarne (£11 14s.), Cockenzie and Port-Seton (£3 9s. 6d.), Cardross (£9 1s.), Coatbridge and district (£155), Carnoustie (£36), Campbeltown and district (£117 2s. 8d.), Coupar Angus (£18 14s. 6d.), Cowdenbeath, Burgh of (£76 13s. 6d.), Clarkston (£13 10s. 6d.), Castletown, Caithness (£20 13s. 5d.), Culsalmond (£6).

Dornoch (£13 16s. 5d.), Dunbar (£28 9s.), Dundee and district (£748 5s. 4d.), Dunfermline (£230 13s. 8d.), Dumfries and Maxwelltown (£138 1s. 6d.), Dufftown (£21 7s. 8d.).

Edinburgh (£1,361 17s. 3d.), East Linton (£13 3s.), Elie and Earlsferry (£15 14s. 4d.), Errol (£6 5s.), Ecclefechan (£2 10s.), Earlston (£23 12s. 8d.).

Falkirk and Grangemouth (£232 9s.), Fraserburgh (£61 6s.), Forres (£45 7s. 4d.), Forth (£13 14s.).

Galashiels, half proceeds (£56 18s. 6d.), Glenfarg (£12 7s. 6d.), Girvan (£37 3s.), Grantown-on-Spey (£13 11s. 6d.), Galston (£16 5s. 9d.), Glasgow (£2,730 4s. 9d.), Gourock (£28), Greenock (£567 11s.).

Haddington, Gifford, and Bolton (£17), Hawick (£111 14s. 7d.), Hatton, Gordon (£17 15s.), Huntly (£43 2s. 6d.), Hamilton, Blantyre, East Kilbride, and Lesmahagow (£246 14s. 10d.), Houston and Bishopton (£37 14s. 6d.), Helensburgh (£118 15s. 2d.), Hallside (£13 12s. 6d.).

Inverary (£12 15s. 6d.), Inverkeithing (£21 12s.), Innerleithen (£43 12s.), Innellan (£16 17s. 3d.), Invergowrie (£9 12s.), Inverness (£83 17s. 11d.), Inverurie (£36 13s. 10d.).

Jamestown, Balloch, Bonhill, Kilmarnock, and Drymen (£18 14s. 9d.).

Kinghorn (£6 7s. 6d.), Kirkwall and Orcadian (£52 11s. 10d.), Kilbarchan (£28), Kilcreggan and Cove (£9 2s. 6d.), Kingussie (£44 12s.), Kilmaurs and Crosshouse (£12 5s. 1d.), Kilwinning (£40 2s. 9d.), Kelso (£57 13s. 8d.), Kelmany (£114 1s.), Kennoway, Windygates and District (£8 16s. 10d.), Kingcraig, Insch, and Dalwhinnie (£3 16s. 11d.), Killean and Kilchenzie (£24 12s. 6d.).

Leven (£34), Ladybank (£21 3s. 3d.), Langholm (£31 15s. 5d.), Lundin Links and Largo (£35 3s. 3d.), Longforan (£5 9s. 9d.), Larbert (£39 9s. 2d.), Lanark (£12 14s.), Lochwinnoch (£19 6s.), Lossiemouth and District (£15 10s. 3d.), Lerwick (£29 8s.), Largs (£43 16s. 3d.), Lamlash and Brodick (£6 2s. 6d.), Lumphanan (£15 1s. 7d.), Luss and District (£7), Laggan (£4 15s. 8d.), Lenzie (£18 2s. 10d.).

Melrose (£51 9s. 6d.), Montrose (£74 12s. 9d.), Macduff (£14 15s.), Maud and Newdeer (£25 15s. 2d.), Maybole District (£58 8s. 10d.), Methven (£5 3s. 9d.), Menstrie (£54 8s. 8d.), Methil, Crossroads, and Dunbeath (£21 14s. 4d.).

Newton (£27 13s. 2d.), Nairn (£48), Neilston, Beith, Dunlop, Lugton, and Uplawmoor (£26 8s. 9d.), Newton Stewart (£23 19s.), Newtonmore (£2 4s. 11d.).

Perth, Almondbank and District (£211 10s 11d.), Peterhead and District (£89 7s. 6d.), Penicuik (£24 6s.), Portsoy (£15), Prestonpans (£14 9s.), Prestwick (£39 1s. 8d.), Port Moak Parish, Kinross-shire (£6 10s.), Paisley (£730 3s. 6d.).

Rosehearty (£11 4s. 5d.), Renfrew (£59 3s. 9d.), Row and Shandon (£10 10s.), Rutherglen (£104).

Selkirk (£140), Skene, Parish of, near Aberdeen (£12 9s. 6d.), Stromness (£23 16s. 1d.), Strathaven (£41 15s. 3d.), Sauchie (Alloa) (£61 3s. 10d.), Stranraer (£63 1s. 2d.), Saltcoats (£81 3s 5d.).

Tarland, Aberdeenshire (£3 3s.), Tranent (£20 15s.), Tillicoultry (£37 6s.), Troon (£15)

Wishaw, Carluke, Newmains, and District (£224 12s. 5d.), West Kilbride (£31 4s. 6d.), Whitecraigs and Newton Mearns (£10), Wemyss (£11 13s. 7d.).

TOTAL, £12,367 8s. 10d.

*The larger part of this Fund comes to the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Farewell Entertainment to Troops at Derby.

We have to record a very enjoyable evening spent at the Club Room of the N.U.W.S.S., No. 1, Green Lane, on Wednesday, July 28th, when a large number of the 3/5th Sherwood Foresters attended a farewell concert given by various members and their friends, on the event of their removal from Derby very shortly.

The most notable event of the evening was a visit from his Worship the Mayor—Alderman Hill—whose various speeches, anecdotes, and good wishes were fully appreciated by the soldiers, who responded with many thanks to him for his kindness in officiating at that, their farewell entertainment, and also for contributing so handsomely to the Cigarette Fund. Also their thanks were due to the ladies who had organised these pleasant weekly "sing songs," and they would never forget them.

Cheers were given for the Mayor, the artists, and Mrs. Nash, who has been the most energetic organiser. After numerous songs, recitations, comic, patriotic, and otherwise, the evening came to a close with warmest wishes for their safe return, and the singing of "Tipperary" and "God Save the King."

Surrey, Sussex and Hants Federation.

NEWPORT.—On June 24th the Mayoress took the chair in the Friends' Meeting-House, where Miss Wright described the Scottish Hospitals' work in France and Serbia, arousing much interest. £2 7s. 3d. was collected as a first instalment towards an Isle of Wight Bed at Troyes. The rest of the collection was given to the Mayoress's Serbian Relief Fund. The audience was good.

On July 29th, Miss Kühn Stron gave a successful musical evening at Field Cottage, in aid of the Island Bed at Troyes. There were piano solos, duets, and songs by her talented pupils, concluding with a patriotic flag chorus. £9 9s. 3d. was taken, and added to the proceeds of Miss Wright's meeting, £2 0s. 7d., which, with various donations, amounted to £18 0s. 9d. More money is hoped for later, for the tent, or upkeep of the Bed.

WORTHING.—A very successful garden meeting was held on July 3rd, in the School of Art grounds, in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospital Funds. In Dr. Sloane Chesser's absence Miss Cargill gave a graphic account of her experiences as sister in French military hospitals, and Miss Wright described very interestingly her visit to those at Royaumont and Troyes. The Society decided to support a Troyes Bed, and Councillor Ellen Chapman very generously undertook to make up any deficit in the amount collected. Mrs. Ayton Gostling took the chair. On June 30th the Society co-operated with the local N.U.W.W. Branch in holding a conference on "Women in Agriculture." The speakers were Lady Cowdray, Mrs. Cobden Unwin, Mrs. Rawson, Miss Farquharson, Miss Alison Garland, Mr. J. R. Elliott, and Mr. W. Lawson. Much enthusiasm was shown, and a local committee was formed to further the objects of the meeting.

Crêpe de Chine
HOLIDAY
Blouse Coat

An exact copy of an exclusive Paris Model, made by our own highly skilled workers from rich, heavy, bright silk crêpe de chine, to slip over the head. In black, white and a wonderful range of smart colours. A most becoming and useful Coat, especially suitable for the river, the seaside and for holiday wear.

29/6

Or if in extra rich quality crêpe de chine - - - **49/6**
A similar coat to button down the front in a lighter weight crêpe de chine - - **21/9**
The same coat in natural Shantung silk - - **15/9**

Sent on approval.

Debenham & Freebody
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West of England Federation.

BURNHAM, BERROW, AND DISTRICT.—We are glad to say that the £25 for naming a bed for six months in the Serbian Unit of the Scottish Women's Hospital has now been raised and forwarded to headquarters. The bed is to be named after the Society, and as the total subscribed is £2 over the sum required, the extra will be applied to the purchase of flannel for garments. In raising the sum, we were greatly indebted to Miss Violetta Thurstan, who most kindly gave us a lecture on her war experiences with the Red Cross in Belgium and Russia; this was so greatly appreciated that a second edition was asked for and given.

Durham (6th Annual Report).

When war broke out the ordinary work of the Society was suspended, and its energies given to relief work, &c. Early in August two members were placed on the Mayor's War Relief Committee, as representatives of Suffragists.

The Society voted £5 to the Prince of Wales's Fund, and also raised for the Belgian Relief Fund £7 11s. by subscrption and £5 by a sale of plants. Perhaps the chief feature of the year's work has been the inauguration of a "Mothers' and Babies' Welcome." The scheme is being carried out by Suffragists and others. It is, at present, financed by voluntary subscriptions; but there is hope that the Local Government Board will make a grant towards the expenses. Model garments for the Maternity Centre have been made at weekly sewing meetings. Members of the Society have also helped at the Girls' Club and the Soldiers' Recreation Club, and have done visiting on behalf of the Solders' and Sailors' Families Association.

The Reading Day Nursery.

The following further donations have been received in response to the appeal in THE COMMON CAUSE of June 4th, for the Reading Women's Suffrage Society Day Nursery. Miss Margaret Jones, The Day Nursery, 229, King's Road, Reading, will be most grateful for further contributions for this purpose:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Already acknowledged ...	18 6 6	Miss L. Wren	2 6
Mrs. Tonkin...	2 6	Mrs. Lewis	10 6
Miss B. A. Tonkin	5 0	Total	£19 7 0

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

Paddington—8, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals **Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.**

Blackheath Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—**Tuesday, 2 to 6, at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk.**

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals **Every Tuesday and Friday, 3 to 5.30 p.m.**

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street, every Tuesday afternoon, from 2.30 p.m.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

EPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

words, 9d per insertion; every additional ten 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should dressed to The Manager, The Common Cause hing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, must be received not later than first post nesday.

POSITIONS VACANT.

THE Manchester Society for Women's Suffrage requires an Organising Secretary for September. —Apply by letter to Mrs. Conway, Draethen, Didsbury, Manchester, stating qualifications and salary.

WANTED, a good strong woman for rough housework to substitute work of late odd man; live in; good wages.—Apply Mrs. Corbett, Dane Hill, Uckfield.

POSITIONS WANTED.

LADY CHAUFFEUR, trained, requires situation; private service in country or provincial town preferred.—Apply Miss Newton, 61, Talfourd-rd., Peckham.

POSITION wanted by woman chauffeur; London district preferred; R.A.C. certificate (second class).—Box 5,278, COMMON CAUSE Office.

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A., recovers overpaid Income Tax, buys or sells Stocks and Shares, effects all kinds of Insurances and Annuities, Mortgages, Loans, or Reversions, or any business of a legal or financial nature.—Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone: Central 6049.

MRS. WOOD-SMITH, M.P.S. Chemist, Coaches Women Students for the Apothecaries Hall Dispensers Examination.—Apply 9, Blenheim-rd., Bedford-pk., W.

STAMMERING and all Defects of Speech cured by the Normal System.—Full particulars from Headmaster, The College, Clacton-on-Sea.

TO GIRLS SEEKING A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE CALLING.—ANSTEY COLLEGE FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING AND HYGIENE, ERDINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE, offers a full teachers' training in Physical Culture, including Swedish Educational and Medical Gymnastics, Dancing in all its branches, indoor and outdoor games, Swimming, Hygiene, Anatomy, Physiology, &c.
GOOD POSTS OBTAINED AFTER TRAINING.

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Motor Mechanism (elementary and advanced) **Courses**
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TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.—R. Crombleholme, General Manager. Enquiries solicited.

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ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.
MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,
Mr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs.
Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.
Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches.
Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door.
CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

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SPECIALITY made of Pruning; the laying out of Herbaceous Borders, Rock & Wall Gardens, etc.
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TO LADY GARDENERS.—Exceptional opportunity to procure 3½ acres of land in Sussex; 2 acres planted in fruit; splendid soil for vegetables; glass houses and frames suitable for beans, salads, &c.; near station and markets.—Box 5,270, COMMON CAUSE Office.

FRUIT, etc.

PLUMS.—Selected fruit only. Pershore egg plums (preserving), 6 lb., 1s. 9d. (by post); 12 lb., 2s. 9d.; 24 lb., 4s. 6d.; 48 lb., 8s. Carriage paid, passenger train. Cash with order. 2d. per 12 lb. extra carriage Ireland and Scotland.—George Belcher, Fruit Grower, Upton-Snodsbury, Worcester.

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BUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 19-20, Second Avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B. Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Hand-done shirts and collars. Specialities: flannels, silks, fine linen, laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

TOILET.

CRESCOLENE. This excellent hair tonic beautifies the hair, soothes and refreshes the head, and causes new hair to grow. To be obtained from **Miss M. SUGDEN, The Women's Exchange, Letchworth.**
Bottles 1/3 and 2/1 (double quantity) Post Free.

MAIDENHAIR SCALP FOOD, 1s. 6d.—Cures dandruff, and quickly produces new hair, even in extreme old age.—Miss Davy, Bere Ferrers, S. Devon. Postage 1d. State paper.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD) BOUGHT.—MESSRS. BROWNING, Dental Manufacturers, 63, Oxford-st., London, THE ORIGINAL FIRM who do not advertise misleading prices. Full value by return or offer made. Call or post. Est. 100 years.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued, and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS
obtained to order.
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A NICE little Bed-sitting-room, furnished, 7s. 6d. per week.—Mrs. Winter, 32, Doughty-st., Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.

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FLAT TO LET, furnished, with attendance, till September 8th; sitting-room, bedroom, bathroom; 2 guineas weekly; use of telephone.—Apply Miss Marshall, 27, Catherine-st., Buckingham Gate, Westminster. Mark letters "Please Open."

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